

THE HAWAIIAN STAR

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DOES IT SERVE HONOLULU RIGHT?

There follows some excerpts from the morning paper's apologetic editorial on Dr. Ramus and his published views about leprosy here, with which the Star wishes to state its reasons for dissenting. Says the Advertiser:

As a scientific paper, that prepared by Doctor Ramus on the local leprosy situation was a valuable contribution to the health records of the Territory as well as to the records of the health departments of the Army and Navy. The fact that it was seized upon by literary blackmailers and thoroughly distorted is not the fault of Doctor Ramus. Treated as the Ramus report has been, the reports of the local board of health could be made equally to react against Hawaii.

The health records of this Territory would be valuable to the extent that they embodied, as they don't, such imaginary statistics about leprosy as those presented to the Chamber of Commerce by Dr. Ramus and given by him to Mr. Dougher, according to the latter's statement in print. As a contribution to the records of the health departments of the army and navy, whatever they are, the official reception at Washington of Dr. Ramus' "scientific paper" was such as to imply a rather complete official dissent from its conclusions. Government publication of Dr. Ramus' essay was refused by the chief of the Marine Hospital service who had been here and knew Dr. Ramus' alarmist tendencies. The latter's habits of amazing exaggeration of diseases or alleged diseases had already been noted in the so-called Philippine dysentery scare, again in the "cholera" cases, once more in the "yellow fever" development, which, instead of being marked by "twenty thousand dead" did not kill either of its two supposed victims. And now in the matter of leprosy, we find that Dr. Ramus' statement, repeated by Mr. Dougher, exaggerated the number of lepers at large in the Territory about ten times according to the Board of Health, which is the only official body here which keeps track of lepers and knows. The essay was a mere alarmist bulletin of the yellow variety, and was not permitted to go out with the imprint of the Marine Hospital service; while the Board of Health records, if published, could not possibly react upon Hawaiian interests in a similar way, because they contain non-sensational facts instead of sensational fantasies.

Again we quote:

There is no use crying over spilt milk, however. What intelligent people here should do, rather, is to insist on the needed improvements pointed out by the Federal health officer, the main one of which is the necessity for safeguarding from pollution the food offered for sale at the fishmarket. So long, of course, as presumably thinking people will encourage the ignorant in their protests against sanitary progress, just that long will Honolulu have to accept whatever criticisms the outside world wants to direct at us. When eminent sanitarians, the pick of the nation, are told by howling Honoluluans that they know nothing of their business, are ignorant, boorish and untruthful in their statements, any "defense" we may wish to offer regarding the published stories arising from the Ramus report will be speedily and thoroughly discounted.

The question raised is one of the prevalence of leprosy and lepers here, and not one of general sanitation. It has nothing to do with the fishmarket, which is clean, except that natives and some Orientals buy fish there which they eat raw, quite contrary to the advice of leprologists. Nobody, so far as we know, encourages "the ignorant in their protests against sanitary progress," however much they may share with a majority of the intelligent and progressive people, including all the entomologists, a doubt about the efficacy of killing off the mosquito scourge by cutting down dooryard bananas and leaving untouched the great fields of commercial bananas near by, and the swamps that the mosquitoes breed in.

The simple truth on the main point is that leprosy is dying out here, and that the white race, in Hawaii as elsewhere, is becoming immune to it; that there is no considerable number of lepers at large; that treatment and segregation are fully in force in the two detention places; that people live here years without seeing a leper, instead of meeting lepers on the streets and the theaters; that the average of public health is high in Hawaii instead of low. All these things Dr. Ramus, the alarmist, has denied and induced newspaper men on the coast to also deny in the columns of widely circulated newspapers; and instead of calling him to account our morning paper calmly tells the "howling Honoluluans" that a libel so destructive to their best interests merely serves them right.

MANEUVERING IN THE GROUP.

Colonel Bell is quoted as saying that the Leilehua reservation is too small for maneuvers of a large force and that General Wood would prefer to have the maneuver camp 200 miles from a post, cut off from it entirely after the order is given to get into the field. What is wanted are campaign conditions. We should think that such requirements could be easily met in this Territory, especially as to distance and maneuvering space, and with the added advantage of bringing transports and wagon trains into play. Indeed a place could be found on Hawaii which would reproduce, in a way, such features as would be common to a campaign in Mexico, including the method of getting there directly from Oahu.

The island of Hawaii is about the size of the state of Connecticut. If a force were landed at Hilo and marched up through Hamakua and Kohala to Parker's ranch, or via Kailua and Kona to the same place, a good experience could be had and an immense maneuvering tract found which, no doubt, could be secured temporarily without much trouble or expense. The great rolling plain which runs sixteen miles from the ranch house to the fence towards Kona and connects with mountains, resembles a Mexican upland and contending troops could easily work out all sorts of military problems there. There would be ample campaign conditions, especially topographical ones, not unlike those which might be encountered in any possible war.

Of course the problems on Hawaii would be general ones, but those special to the defence of Oahu must be worked out here, with conditions as they are. The main thing on Oahu, we suppose, has to do with the rapid concentration of large bodies of troops at threatened points and thus becomes, in part, a problem of rapid transit. A quick interior way of getting troops from the main camp through routes to Makapuu point or the neighborhood of Koko head or the makai Waianae district, is one of the problems our military men have been considering along with the rest and would be immensely helped out if the whole island were gridironed with steam and electric lines.

ROOSEVELT AS SEEN BY KNOX.

Secretary Knox spoke words of truth and soberness at Los Angeles last night when he uttered this striking phrase in a campaign address:

Mr. Roosevelt is prompted in this fight of his for nomination and re-election to the presidency by the vainest of imperious ambitious motives. He wants to rule, but he can not. He is a man of whims, and mysterious antipathies which can not be fathomed because they are baseless.

The imperious motive is natural to the man and is noted and feared by the most thoughtful friends of our system of government. The imperialist is a product of our common human nature and the sentiment is as natural to a citizen of a republic, with that bent of mind, as to the subject of a monarchy. Thus Aaron Burr in America and a son of a barrister of Corsica, born about the same time, under widely different conditions, exemplified a common ambition. One was as much of an imperialist as the other, and as first as dissembling about it, but only one had the genius of success. Roosevelt in hopeful attitude is like the latter. He reaches for power. It is his nourishment and stimulus. He cannot endure second place or mere citizen-

ship. He must have his own way about everything—government especially, in the study of and participation in which he has spent nearly his whole adult life. It is not his nature to keep out of the limelight; and if away from office he does the most spectacular things to stay in the public eye. "No government of the people, by the people and for the people" is congenial to him. Instead he wants to have that government superseded by a "new nationalism" in which he himself would appear as the founder and beneficiary.

Secretary Knox further describes Mr. Roosevelt as a man of whims. This is true, although it all serves to keep him from being forgotten. He has a whim about spelling reform, and it keeps the public gossiping for weeks. He has another about race suicide, and a season of special publicity accrues. He revels in a dissection of nature fakers and manages to make a reputation as a nature expert. Prize fighters are invited to the White House. Then Roosevelt cultivates the kindly professor who wrote a book on the "Simple Life" and makes people wonder where the author of "The Strenuous Life" found anything to connect with. Every tongue makes comment on Roosevelt of course. Then he went bear-hunting in Louisiana canebrakes. Next thing the then President had Booker Washington to lunch and that tormented the Democratic south to the humor of the Republican north. Then followed the row with Mrs. Bellamy and the organization of the Ananias club. Even the trip to Europe from Africa could not be finished without a mix-up with the Vatican, which kept two continents talking.

The mob may like this sort of a man, even for a continuous president. Undoubtedly he "splits the ears of the groundlings," but at the same time he "makes the judicious grieve." No one could go farther from the idea of a presidential chief magistrate than Roosevelt, or come nearer to the stage where demagogues and showmen strut their spectacular hour. Should such a man be welcomed back to power by a majority of the American people, it would be an hour when the most patriotic of Americans would begin to despair of the republic.

HOSTILITIES WITH MEXICO.

If it becomes necessary to intervene in the crazy affairs of Mexico, the fetich of the Munroe doctrine ought not to prevent joint action with England and Germany if taken upon the suggestion made to those powers by Secretary Knox that this would not be regarded by the United States as trenching upon its claim that no foreign power should acquire territory there. If it were not for that doctrine, indeed, we can imagine no more unfriendly act to any European power than to dump Mexico upon it for keeps. Here surely is a chance for diplomacy on the part of President Taft.

"Blackmailing writers" haven't misused what Dr. Ramus said. He was reported faithfully and if the result sounded as bad as blackmail it is the alarmist's own fault.

Look out! The next thing Roosevelt will do is to charge Knox with treasonable negotiations with Mexico.

Whether it is a mint or a mint frappe, the Southern colonels in Congress will stand for it.

Happily no one has yet suggested "the Potash islands" as another fancy name for Hawaii.

We are now having the performances of a sea-lawyer to match those of a sea doctor.

The suffragettes may shut the door on Link, but their hearts are always open to him.

It is to be hoped that McGinty had a good look at King George the other day.

The war game seems to be the only one where the umpire feels safe.

If only Marconi could give us a wireless politics plant.

PROBLEM IN WAR

(Continued from page One)

The general situation is as follows: The Reds and the Blues have been at war since the fourth of May. The invading Reds hold Haleiwa. The Blues are in possession of the south coast of Oahu. Wahiawa is occupied by the Blue detachment of cavalry and infantry. The bridge over the north fork of Kaulaohua, opposite Wahiawa, has been destroyed. At eight o'clock this morning the Red commander at Haleiwa reports the following message:

"To the commander of the Red detachment: Bivouac on the Honolulu-Haleiwa road four miles northwest of the reservoir dam. Scout boat K. cruising off Pearl Harbor, May 10, 7:30 a. m. The enemy's supply train, escorted by a force of all arms, is now four miles south of Kipapa moving north along the Honolulu-Wahiawa road. The escort is estimated at one squadron of cavalry, one battalion of infantry, and one battery of field artillery."

Message From Haleiwa.

At nine o'clock the commander of the Red detachment on the Honolulu-Wahiawa road received the following message from the Haleiwa forces:

"Haleiwa, May 10, 8:15 a. m.—Capture the Blue supply train. Refer to previous message. Two troops of our cavalry are now moving from Wahiawa via Kohakapa to attack the convoy in the rear. They should reach near the Waipio church at 11 a. m."

The Reds, who were bivouacking on the road last night occupied a number of laborers' cottages.

The Blue Movements.

The Blue's reinforcements and convoy are now proceeding along the Honolulu-Wahiawa road. They camped at Pearl City on the night of May 9-10. Their patrol at the reservoir dam reports the strength of the Red detachment as being approximately two batteries of field artillery, 200 troopers and 200 infantry. This same patrol also reports that the Red detachment left its camp four miles northwest of the dam at 8:25 this morning and is now moving southeast along the road.

The Blues at Wahiawa have notified the commander of the Blue reinforcements that they will delay the enemy and will prepare a position northwest of Koloalea to ensure the safety of the convoy which must proceed by that point on account of the band condition of the main road to Wahiawa. On account of a fresher the Kaukoha-

hau gulch is impassable except by the bridge below the reservoir dam.

Wahiawa Dam, 9:50 a. m.—M. troop, Fifth Cavalry, Blues, from Wahiawa crossing has reached the reservoir, followed by one company of infantry. They have joined forces and are awaiting the advance of the Red detachment from Haleiwa. The cavalry horses are concealed on the slope of the dam out of sight of the road and the outposts are awaiting the arrival of the troops from Haleiwa, which are expected at any minute.

Disquieting News.

ROBINSON'S. SISAL STATION, 10:30 a. m.—The commander of the Red detachment No. 2 has just received a message from the commander of the Red detachment No. 1 that a Blue convoy with a strong escort of all arms is well on this side of Kipapa Pass and moving to reinforce the Blue garrison at Wahiawa.

Red detachment No. 1 is now on the way to attack the convoy in front while Red detachment No. 2 will make a detour and attack from the rear.

A general summary of the movements this morning, which it is expected will precipitate a spirited engagement this afternoon, is as follows:

The Red invading force is holding Haleiwa. The force of Blues holding Wahiawa is weak and heavy reinforcements of men and supplies are being sent from the main army of the Blues at Pearl City to reinforce the garrison at Wahiawa.

Scouts have reported this movement to the Red commanders, who plan to cut off and destroy this convoy. To accomplish this two troops of Red cavalry have been dispatched from Wahiawa to make a wide detour through a mountain pass and attack the enemy in the rear. It is expected that the cavalry will come in contact with the enemy about 11 o'clock, when it would strike the road along which the convoy is proceeding, slightly in advance, and dismount and go into ambush.

The Blue commander, expecting interruption of the convoy's progress, has sent out cavalry from Wahiawa to delay the progress of the Red detachments by harassing them on the flanks with the hope that with this diversion the convoy will be able to slip through.

Battle Suspended.

Telephoned from the field telephone

station situated between the opposing forces.

At the front, 12:15 p. m.—At noon Lieutenant Colonel Bell signaled orders for hostilities to cease for one hour. The weather has been hot and the wind is sweeping big clouds of dust over everyone.

Hostilities have been brisk during the morning and the Blue wagon train and convey have put in an appearance from Pearl Harbor. The train is still about two miles away from the garrison and this afternoon will make an attempt to cover the distance safely. The Blues are still holding the gulch.

Surprise Outpost.

Early this morning the Blue outpost surprised the advance guard of the invading forces on the Wahiawa side of the Kaukoha gulch and drove it back.

The Blues kept up their fire on the invaders, who with infantry and cavalry made a wide detour through the guava scrub toward the mountains, finally emerging on the plateau on which Schofield Barracks is located.

Wipe Out Cavalry.

A troop of cavalry essayed a dash but were opened upon by a big body of Blues hidden in the guava scrub. The cavalry stood out as easy marks on the plain and lost probably fifty per cent of their men. They were routed out and sent back to the barracks.

Heavy Losses.

The infantry tried to advance across the plateau and engage the Blues. The firing lasted for some minutes.

A troop of the Red cavalry trying to cross the gulch was fired on by three machine guns concealed on the south side of the gulch. They were ruled out by the umpires.

Artillery Duel.

Meanwhile the outposts of the advancing Blues arrived at the Water Tower and were shelled by the Red artillery. This was at 11:15 a. m.

About 11:20 the Blue artillery, stationed near the Water Tower, replied to the Red's artillery.

Convoy Arrives.

At 11:40 the Blue convoy arrived with the wagon train, from Pearl City.

At twelve o'clock Lieutenant Colonel Bell signaled for a cessation of hostilities for an hour.

This afternoon the convoy and wagon train will attempt to reach the garrison near Wahiawa.

Repulse of Reds.

Wahiawa, 1:40 p. m.—Red detachment No. 1, composed of infantry and cavalry, made a determined attack on the Blue wagon train which was being conveyed toward the garrison of the latter at Wahiawa village at noon today. After three-quarters of an hour of fighting the Blue escort succeeded in repulsing the Reds and got their convoy into Wahiawa. The engagement took place on the Templeton ranch and the Reds withdrew in good order and are now advancing cautiously toward Wahiawa, having been reinforced by a battery of artillery.

Red detachment No. 2, consisting of two troops of cavalry which left this morning to strike the Blue convoy in the rear evidently failed to reach the point designated for the attack on time, for no word has been received from them. It is considered possible that the cavalry may have attacked and been wiped out or captured, as the Blue escort with the convoy was stronger than it had been supposed.

The majority of the Blues have withdrawn to the garrison at Wahiawa and the fighting this afternoon will probably rage around that village.

The staff correspondent of the Star is covering the various movements and engagements in an automobile, this being the first time in history that a motor car has been used in the service.

McDUFFIE

(Continued from Page One)

the man, and at once told the chauffeur to stop the automobile when it came level with the horseman. This was done, and McDuffie sprang out of the machine and toward the rider. The latter saw McDuffie coming toward him, and slipped from his horse and started at full speed on the road. It was then that McDuffie, who did not have a revolver on his person, pointed his electric flashlight at Rodriguez and yelled: "Throw up your hands or I'll blow a hole through you!"

Rodriguez halted in his tracks, and replied, "All right, Mac, I'll give up!" The rest of the detective staff jumped out of the car an instant after McDuffie, and they quickly placed the Porto Rican under arrest. A caneknife that the man was carrying in his hand was taken from him, and a bag containing property that was afterwards proved to have been stolen, was also taken from him.

Rodriguez was placed in the automobile, and the horse that he had been riding was turned loose. The detectives started for Honolulu, which was reached in time for breakfast this morning.

Thus ended a hunt that has lasted for a long time. Rodriguez, who originally was sent to jail for larceny, will now have many other charges brought against him. Breaking jail will be one of them, and there are said to be charges of burglary also pending.

The convict looks very much the same as he did when he escaped from prison. He has no beard, as before reported by some people. He is in good condition, and except for a sore foot, is all right physically. The horse he was riding last night was stolen from a Portuguese.

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